

MASON'S
O.E. SACKS.
O.E. PILES.
MANDO CUCUMBER.
Worcestershire
Sauce.
Mustard Sauce.
Tomato Catsup.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR
WISEMAN'S
New Orchestra
4.30 and 7.50

No. 18,858. 號三十五百八千一第 日十二月九年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1918. 四拜禮 號四十二月十年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net
In Bags 450 lbs. net
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General Managers.) 1462

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PILSENER
BEER.
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MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

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The Aerial Act, The Peking Premier Acrobats and The Boneless Wonder

SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS AND PERFORMING PONIES.

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NEXT MATINEE-SATURDAY, AT 4 P.M.

When Children will be admitted at half-price to all parts of the Circus.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION: Full Box, Six Seats... \$1.50. Single Box, Six Seats... \$1.00. First Chairs... 50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the \$1 & \$1.50 seats. BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO. DAILY. W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. K. M. BRUCE, Band Master. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

COMMERCIAL WAR.

ENEMY PENETRATION.

MR. HUGHES' INDICEMENT.

Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, was the principal speaker at a great meeting held in the Drill Hall at Derby on September 22nd under the auspices of the Merchant Seamen's League. Commander Sir Edward Nicholl presiding.

Mr. Havelock Wilson moved a resolution to the effect that there can be no peace by negotiation with a nation which attempts to justify such abominable crimes as those committed on the high seas by the Germans. He said he indicted the whole of the German nation, and more especially the organised trade unionists of Germany, who had been for long enough in league with the General Staff of Germany, making their plans according to the ideas of the General Staff for naval and military purposes. (Cheers.) It would be a disgrace to the British nation to allow their crimes to be merely incidents of the past.

Mr. Hughes, who had a rousing reception, said it was a great honour to stand on the same platform as Mr. Havelock Wilson, who had proved himself to be worthy to lead the members of the Mercantile Marine of Britain. Mr. Wilson had told them that the seamen of Britain intended to impose upon the Germans, whether with the assistance of the law or not, a boycott until they had purged themselves of their iniquities, until they had paid the penalty for their crimes. (Cheers.) These words, coming as a declaration of the intention of the Seamen's Union of Great Britain, came like a cooling breeze sweeping away these mischievous vapours of sickly sentimentality which shrouded the vision of many of the people of Britain. This was indeed a robust creed, worthy of the men who gave it utterance. When the history of this war came to be written its most glorious page would relate the deeds done by these men to whose cool and steady courage the people of Great Britain owed their position to-day. (Cheers.) Without the stimulus of battle, without the panoply of war, they had gone into the very jaws of death, not once but a hundred times. (Hear, hear.) But they had resolved that the enemy should pay for everything he had done. Mr. Havelock Wilson had asked them to purge the land of German influence, to make the Germans realise that they could not sin with impunity. (Cheers.) Mr. Havelock Wilson had asked him if he would support him. He would. (Cheers.) If any German ship touched on the Australian coast during the boycott then his hand would have been laid on the ship. The brain would have failed. The enemy had sunk our ships and sent the seamen to their death. Let them pay the price. There was no other way by which they could make any criminal realise his crime, or which could deter men from committing similar crimes. They heard much about a League of Nations, and men painted glorious visions of a world which was purged of war. When we had cleared the jungle and made this beast understand that we were stronger than it, then peace would come, but until then those words were but visions. It was a clear and definite policy, it was cold, calm reason applied to the circumstances of this life-and-death struggle. We must destroy the German wherever we found him—on the land, in the air, on the sea, and under the sea. We should destroy him whether he was in our midst, camouflaged by Merton's sand and our disguises, or on the field of battle. Let us begin this League of Nations fairly by punishing this great offender against the peace of the world. (Cheers.)

CLEANSING THE NATIONAL BODY.

Continuing, Mr. Hughes said:—I am going to speak to you to-night about purging this Empire of all German influence and of all German interests. It is a great task which, although it has been long neglected, must be done in order that Labour may come into its kingdom, and in order that this nation shall be saved. We must cut out every one of the slings and arrows which have wormed themselves into the very vitals of our national life. It will be no easy task, but it must be done. We can never get the peace the world wants and is determined to have until we cleanse the national body of these foul growths, and we can never hope to do this if we go about the job with kid gloves on, for the power of Germany in our midst is great, and its influence manifests itself in a thousand subtle and deadly ways. I have said something on previous occasions about this matter. I have spoken of Merton's that German firm with an English name—and I shall continue to speak of this firm and others of which it is a type until they are driven out of Britain, and their influence for evil destroyed root and branch. I shall speak of them to-night, but before doing so let me tell you what we have done in Australia—not talked of doing, mark you, but actually done—to rid ourselves of the enemy within our gates and to destroy his influence in our national and economic life. Australia is a great metal-producing country, and before the war the German control over our metals was complete. Well, we have changed all that. We have established a metal exchange, and all members must be natural-born British subjects. Having destroyed the influence of Germany in our economic life we have gone further, and prohibited his interference in our political and national life, believing that "once a German always a German." We have taken away the franchise not only from the naturalised German but also from the last referendum from the first generation of those born of German parents in Australia. (Cheers.) When I urge you here to take action against the enemy in our midst I only ask you to do that which Australia has done long ago, for if the heart of the Empire be poisoned with German influence, how can the extremities of the Imperial body be clean?

POWERFUL TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.

Now let me come to Merton's. As I have said, in Australia we have completely destroyed the metal octopus. Every German has been removed from the share

register. Its managers have been interned, but what has been done here? I take Merton's merely as an example to show you that what has been done here is not enough, that unless more is done the passage of time will see German control again in our midst. What has been done here? After four years of war against Germany this German octopus in our midst, which has waxed fat on the war, which has made huge profits, which will strengthen Germany's credit after the war, was a day or two ago refused a license to sell metals. That and nothing more. I will show you what this means later. Now what is Merton's? Merton's is one of the great agencies of the enemy within our gates. It is the English branch of one of the most powerful trade organisations the world has ever seen. Its tentacles are in every quarter of the earth. Its heart is in Frankfurt-on-Main. It shelters itself everywhere outside Germany, under the cloak of naturalisation. It pretends to be English, or American, or Australian, or South African, or Swiss, or French, but underneath this cunning disguise it is German to the core. It makes money for German financiers, throwing it may be, a few crumbs to those of other nationalities as one throws bones to a dog. It works for the glorification of Germany, for the expansion of the power of Germany. It is as much German as are the legions of Germany on the field, and very much more dangerous. The story of the Merton family is the story of the great Metallgesellschaft group which during the half-century before war had been, by means of a vast system of inter-related companies, extending its octopus tentacles over the metal trade of the world till it had a stranglehold in England, America, Australia, Africa, Russia, Italy, France, Switzerland, Belgium—in fact, all over the civilised world—over output, prices, treatment, and marketing of all the principal base metals.

A series of great controlling and developing companies in Germany evolved in 1910 into a great combination called the Metallbank and Metallurgische Gesellschaft with a capital of 400,000,000 marks, under the presidency of Dr. Wilhelm Merton, the German brother of Mr. Merton, the "Englishman." The Metallbank had large investments in all the original companies of the concern, and the German branch, from headquarters in Frankfurt, pulled the strings of the whole group. Then they pushed out their tentacles into the markets of the world. A great corporation was formed in Switzerland, also under the presidency of Dr. Wilhelm Merton. This camouflaged the outward appearance of the purely German nature of the combination. This great tentacle had two names for use in appropriate circumstances. It appeared sometimes as Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Metallwerke and sometimes as Société Suisse pour Valeurs des Metaux, but its directorate shows that, whether its name be French or German, the control is purely German. Then the Merton octopus pushed out a tentacle across the farthest ocean, and formed a wholly German company in Australia. The labelled the Australian Metal Company. The German manager assumed the cloak of naturalisation and became a good Australian citizen. By all the devices of unfair competition it forced nearly all the Australian smelting companies to close their mouths and scrap their plant. It swallowed the industry. It dictated the terms upon which it should carry on. It was the industry. Into the great Republic of Australia, the Metallgesellschaft, Merton's under another name, extended one of its most powerful tentacles. They called it of course the American Metal Company. What they did in Australia and Britain and elsewhere they did in America. Merton's of Frankfurt held 49 per cent. of the shares. Merton's in London held 27 per cent., and the balance was principally held by hyphenated Germans in America, with a sprinkling of *bona-fide* Americans, who were put into the very front of the shop window to deceive the people of the Republic. Merton's of London were the agents of this enemy firm; they were the agents during the three years of war before America came into the struggle; they sold metal to the British Government during those three years, upon which the great German octopus made huge profits. They shared these huge profits. They helped to bleed the British taxpayer. Yet, in the face of all these things, they still call themselves an English firm. What they did in America, Australia, and Switzerland they did in Africa and in Britain, they always cunningly cloaked their German nationality and true purpose by naturalisation. In America they became Americans, in Australia they became Australians, here in Britain, British, Italian, Russian, Russian. The list of the other Merton octopus, or "Metallgesellschaft," concerns in France, in Belgium, in Mexico, in Africa—all tentacles of the German octopus and all contributing to the same German domination—is too large for recital. They are part and parcel of the greatest German combination in existence. They are interlocked with a hundred companies in a hundred ways. They are linked up with banks, with great firms like Sendheimer and Aron Hirsch & Co., and with them controlled the lead, zinc, and copper markets of the world. The number of great companies involved in this great combination runs into hundreds, and the capital it controls into hundreds of millions.

What is true of America is doubly true of this country. Here Merton's represent those interests. As I have said, after four years of war they are still here. The other day the Board of Trade refused a license to Merton's. They cannot now openly buy or sell metals. But if the people of this country imagine for one moment that by such an expedient as this the great German organisation in our midst can be destroyed they are indeed living in a paradise of fools. I have been informed that a Merton's has been refused a license to buy or sell metals, a firm in this country which had contracted to sell a parcel of metal to Merton's wrote to the Board of Trade asking what it should do, whether it should carry out its contract or not, and the Board of Trade advised them to do so. I hope this is not true, but if it is, then it is very evident that the refusal of a license is the merest means of defence. Merton's is still to be permitted to carry on. But whether that be so or not, until we have destroyed by the corrosive acid of drastic action all enemy influence in this country we cannot hope to be industrially safe. For what applies to metals applies to many other things. I have spoken of metals only because of the manifestations of that policy of "peaceful penetration" of which I have spoken so often. On every hand in commerce, industry, and finance German influence asserts itself.

It is time we acted and in a fashion that will prove effective. After all, the producers of our Empire must live, and within the Empire they will most certainly seek one outside it. But such a market cannot be provided for the producer of raw materials unless in turn a market is provided for the manufacturer. (Cheers.) How does this concern Labour? How will it affect wages? How will it affect working conditions? How will it provide employment? These are the questions which Labour must ask itself. These are the standards by which it must judge any policy. For the policy which Britain adopts after this war gives new life to, or sounds the death-knell of, organised Labour. We must rid ourselves of enemy control, we must provide investments for our own capital, and employment for our own labour. We must ensure an adequate supply of raw materials. This is an urgent question. We must furnish a market for our primary producers and a market for our manufacturers. We must free ourselves from all prejudicial policy without which not only the Labour movement in this country but the nation itself must go down. (Cheers.) Labour in Britain stands industrially at the cross roads of its destiny. It may listen to the voice of the pacifist and go to its doom; it may follow the road leading to industrial stagnation and national ruin, to unemployment, to a fierce competition for jobs than that which Labour knew before the war; to lower wages; and to industrial chaos. The other leads to national and industrial stability, industry freed from enemy control, independent in all things, with an ample supply of raw materials, and a sure market; to labouring conditions which are good, and wages which are high; to a great and more powerful organisation for Labour; to political power; to all those things for which you have so long fought. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously, with the utmost enthusiasm.

absolutely controlled the base metal industry of the world before the war. I am not quite clear on this point. I understand the American Metal Company has been similarly treated. They would have done so before, but for the fact that Merton's in London were allowed to carry on business here. The American Government has seized the 49,000 shares held by Germans in Germany. They are placing the business in the hands of trustees. Let us hope the United States Government do not intend to stop there.

What is being done here? This great octopus is a menace; its continual existence in our midst after four years of war is difficult to understand. They are German agents in our midst, they are keeping the channels open for a renewal of trade with Germany after the war. They are making huge profits, mainly for Germany, out of the necessities of the Allies. When you are told that fifteen managers and directors of the American Metal Company took from that concern alone, excluding dividends, or payment for services, a total of about \$300,000 for the year 1917 alone, that individual payments were made exceeding \$50,000 and even \$75,000 per annum, you will realise what a blood-sucking and deadly agency of the enemy this Merton octopus is. The American Government has placed these concerns, Sendheimer, and Aron Hirsch, under trustees appointed by the United States Enemy Properties Custodian, but this, while placing the present control of the business in the hands of the Government, in no way affects the design of the enemy. It does not change the German octopus into a truly American institution. If the American Government does no more than this, when this war is over, the trade which flowed formerly down these channels will again resume its normal course. American labour and American capital will exert themselves for the benefit of the enemy which the manhood of America has sworn to destroy. It is not by changing names or any such surface-scratching methods that we can destroy this great octopus. It is only by cutting deep and firmly into the very heart of the economic body around whose vitals this foul, cancerous growth has entwined itself. Most certainly it is not by appointing as two of the public trustees—as has been the case in America—the very men who were the original conspirators, Vogelstein and Hothorn. Of course there are other trustees who are *bona-fide* American citizens, but we may be quite sure that Vogelstein and Hothorn controlled the operations of the business for Germany before, will continue to do so. They will steer their course cunningly, avoid anything calculated to excite comment or arouse suspicion; they will endeavour to persuade the American citizen that all is well, and that German influence is dead. But if nothing further is done, Bear Sendheimer, Hirsch, the Metallgesellschaft, the American Metal Company will, after the war, resume that place in America which it occupied before the war.

AT THE CROSS-ROADS OF DESTINY. What is true of America is doubly true of this country. Here Merton's represent those interests. As I have said, after four years of war they are still here. The other day the Board of Trade refused a license to Merton's. They cannot now openly buy or sell metals. But if the people of this country imagine for one moment that by such an expedient as this the great German organisation in our midst can be destroyed they are indeed living in a paradise of fools. I have been informed that a Merton's has been refused a license to buy or sell metals, a firm in this country which had contracted to sell a parcel of metal to Merton's wrote to the Board of Trade asking what it should do, whether it should carry out its contract or not, and the Board of Trade advised them to do so. I hope this is not true, but if it is, then it is very evident that the refusal of a license is the merest means of defence. Merton's is still to be permitted to carry on. But whether that be so or not, until we have destroyed by the corrosive acid of drastic action all enemy influence in this country we cannot hope to be industrially safe. For what applies to metals applies to many other things. I have spoken of metals only because of the manifestations of that policy of "peaceful penetration" of which I have spoken so often. On every hand in commerce, industry, and finance German influence asserts itself.

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The resolution was put, and carried unanimously, with the utmost enthusiasm.

GREAT BRITAIN PAYS THE PRICE.

HALF A MILLION BRITONS KILLED.

By way of commemorating the anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into the war, the British War Commission has made public some figures which show how great has been the contribution of the Empire to the Allied cause.

The total enlistment throughout the Empire during the past four years has been 7,500,000 soldiers; and of these, 60 per cent., or 4,500,000 were raised in England and Wales; the proportion for England and Wales combined being 70 per cent., says the "Scientific American."

The greatest contribution that can be made for any cause is that of one's life and limb. In the four years of the war the British casualties have amounted to over 2,500,000. Of these, over 500,000 have been killed, and at least an equal number so terribly wounded and broken that they will never be able to support themselves. So that over 1,000,000 British have been sacrificed in the four years of the war. What this means will be understood by those citizens of New York, 100,000 strong, who took part in the famous Sound Money parade some twenty years ago. The number went by, sixteen abreast, at a good swinging gait, and without any considerable pauses; nevertheless it took over twelve hours for that host to pass the reviewing stand. Hence, if those 500,000 slain Britons could be called back and were joined by their still-alive but crippled compatriots, and the whole were to parade through the same streets and avenues of our city, it would take a week and a half of daylight for the sad procession to go by.

MOTHER COUNTRY'S LEAD. Furthermore, since the first four-and-a-half million soldiers of the British armies were volunteers, it is certain that they included the keenest young manhood of the Empire. From the universities alone at the outset of the war there went into service, we are told, some 6,000 undergraduates. Among these losses must be included practically all the officers and men of the small but highly efficient Regular Army which Great Britain threw into Flanders at the outset of the war to engage the right wing of the German army.

That the mother country has led rather than followed the children of her Empire in sacrifice, is shown by the fact that one man out of every seven and a half of the population of England and of Scotland is in the army, one in every ten and a fifth in Wales, one in every twenty-six and a third in Ireland; and one in every fifteen in the overseas dominions.

Again, no surer test can be found of the service and sacrifice of a people than to compare the percentage of casualties suffered with the percentage of enlistment. On this basis we find that England and Wales provided 70 per cent. of the enlistment and suffered 76 per cent. of the casualties. Scotland's enlistment was 8 per cent. of the total and her casualties 10 per cent. Ireland provided 6 per cent. and her casualties were 6 per cent. The Dominions and Colonies provided 16 per cent. of the Empire's forces and suffered 8 per cent. of the total casualties.

WHERE BRITONS FIGHT.

In answer to the frequent question (which originated, by the way, in Hun propaganda) "Where are the British troops?" the War Commission replies that they are fighting on seventeen separate fronts scattered throughout the world. Outside of Belgium and France, British troops have been fighting in Italy, in Serbia, Greece, in Russia, in North East, and West Africa, and in China; while simultaneously they have, carried on elaborate, extensive, and, because of climatic difficulties, extremely difficult campaigns in Palestine and Mesopotamia.

Of the debt of the whole alliance to the British Navy it is superfluous to speak. If Germany could have overthrown the British Navy, she would now be master of Europe, and her fleets and armies would be thundering at the gates of America. Under the protection of its fleet, the British merchant marine has transported 13,000,000 men, 2,000,000 horses and mules, 500,000 vehicles, 25,000,000 tons of explosives, 50,000,000 tons of oil and fuel and 130,000,000 tons of food and other stores.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, A.S.P. (RESERVE).

"OUR DAY." There will be three details for duty on "Our Day" at 11.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 7 p.m. Uniform for 11.15 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. details. Helmets with spikes, belts and truncheons. Inspectors to wear swords and cross-belts. Uniform for 7 p.m. detail—caps with covers, belts and truncheons. Inspectors to wear patrol uniform (po' belts or swords) with caps.

SATURDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

There will be one detail for duty at Race Course at 1.30 p.m. Uniform—helmets with spikes, belts and truncheons. Inspectors will wear sword and cross-belt.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1918.

SERGEANT'S ROMANTIC CAREER.

Staff Sergeant W. P. Payne, Australian Imperial Force, for whom a cottage at Darlington, New South Wales, has recently been erected by voluntary labour, and who has a wife and three children, has had an amazingly romantic career in the military service. Five of his brothers were killed at Mons, one at Bullecourt, another elsewhere in France, and two in the Boer War, while his only living brother lost a leg at Mons. The father of this family of eleven fighters now is a lieutenant-colonel in charge of a Blaise rifle range. Sergeant Payne enlisted in Sydney in August, 1914, the day after war was declared; he took part in the famous landing at Gallipoli, and was wounded. Later he was blown up by a shell and was rendered blind for nine weeks, deaf for ten weeks, and dumb for forty-one months. He regained his speech in a Sydney Theatre by the startling effect of a stage episode.

"OUR DAY" 1918.

"GIVE TILL IT HURTS."

The residents of the Colony will need no reminder that to-day is "Our Day" for the date has been well in the public mind during the last month, thanks to the efforts of an energetic Publicity Committee. It is hoped that the collections at to-day's functions will help towards making the 1918 collection on behalf of the British Red Cross Fund a record one.

To-day's programme is a very full one. There will be a sale of roses in the streets of Hongkong and Kowloon, as well as in the harbour, this morning. Then there will be a special sale of roses by auction at the Hongkong Cricket Club at 12 noon sharp, the genial Mr. H. P. White having kindly consented to act as auctioneer.

All Hongkong is expected at the Gymkhana, which is to commence at 2 p.m. Special pains have been taken to ensure that the "little folk" shall enjoy themselves, and a number of side shows have been arranged, including the Joy Wheel, the "Our Day" Biscuits, the Chute, the Hindenburg Line, the Pill Box, and the Duck Pond. A pseudo "Charlie Chaplin" will be in attendance to give "tips" for the races, while the Refreshment stall—50 cents per head—is bound to be well patronised during the afternoon.

Special interest is being evinced in the "Our Day" Derby, in which the ten ponies specially imported for the event are on the entry-list. The less said about the form of the ponies the better, for the consensus of opinion is that each of at least six candidates has as good a chance as the other of winning the event.

The result of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club non-selling sweep for the "Our Day" Derby to be run this afternoon is as follows:

Cicero	1167	G. H. May
Rockad	1243	L. H. McGregor
Head Of	1335	Leith Mackay, F. E. Thomas, J. Macdonald and D. M. Ross
Dustman	1573	P. W. Goldring
Robert the Devil	2311	C. H. Gale
Attasboy	1650	L. J. Bateman
War Bond	2328	F. G. Becke
Rustington	1337	W. J. Owen
Boris (late Perry)	2123	Busby & Co. (A. C. Keith)
Dicebox	315	K. L. House and R. E. Sedgwick

One thousand six hundred and eighty chances were sold at \$5 each. This allows of \$2,100 being set apart for the Red Cross Fund. The drawer of the winner will get \$4,410, the second \$1,280 and the third \$630.

The entertainment at the Botanical Gardens commences at 8 p.m., though the gates will be open half-an-hour earlier. The exact nature of the programme is being kept a secret, but it has been bruited about that there is a surprise in store. Included in the programme is an entertainment by a troupe of Chinese conjurers, who have come to the Colony with a great reputation. There will also be a display of Japanese fireworks, with some very attractive set pieces. The Portuguese Stall will be a special feature. There will be a raffle of a Dodge motor-car, besides raffles for a large number of other prizes, with tickets at \$1 and 25c each. An attractive souvenir of "Our Day" in the form of a detailed programme of the day's activities, will be on sale on the streets, by a number of Boy Scouts. There is certain to be a big sale of this booklet, which has the advantage of recommendation of being a very useful record of the big programme, which is being carried out to-day.

The following is a complete list of the rose-sellers this morning:

Hongkong Club to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Mrs. Ross Thomson, assisted by Messdames Adams, Montagu, Harston, Taylor, and the Misses MacGregor.

Law Courts and Prince's Buildings—Mrs. Wakeman, assisted by Mrs. Moore and the Misses V. and H. Butterfield.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Mrs. McKenny, assisted by Mrs. Redmond and the Misses M. and D. Rodger.

Ice House Street and Des Vaux Road—Mrs. Singer, assisted by Messdames G. Mooser and Boett, the Misses D. Elkins, E. Johnston, Margaret Cameron and Bengir Mooser.

Queen's Road from Battery Path to Flower Street—Mrs. Henderson, Smith and Miss Gracie Main.

Chartered Bank—Mrs. Matheson.

Mercantile Bank—Mrs. Binnie.

Queen's Road from Ice House Street to Pedder Street—Miss Sophie Weilly, assisted by the Misses D. Curry, E. Cooper and M. Kiaros.

Flower Street—Messdames Reynolds and Glasman, assisted by the pupils of the Victoria British School.

Des Vaux Road from Messrs. Gilman to Alexandra Cafe—Mrs. Bird, assisted by Messdames N. B. Brown, A. R. Lowe and E. C. Clarke.

Pedder Street West to P. & O. Office—Mrs. Sutherland, assisted by the Misses Gordon.

C.P.R. Offices, Hotel Mansions, and Government Buildings—Mrs. Wal-lace, assisted by Messdames E. Hayward, Robert Hall, W. Dunbar and Miss Davidson.

King's, York, and St. George's Buildings—Mrs. Evan-Jones, assisted by Mrs. Hollingsworth, the Misses Leable, Joyce and Dorothy Holyoak.

Queen's Buildings—Mrs. Mansfield, assisted by the Misses Dorothy Lander, Marjorie Denison, Dodo Ritchie, Wilkinson and Emma Woodcock.

Hongkong Hotel and Pedder Street east—Mrs. Grimble and the Misses Grimble.

C.S.O. and P.W.D.—Mrs. Bowley, assisted by Messdames Parker-Rees and Petley.

Alexandra Buildings and Messrs. Lane, Crawford—Mrs. Hodgson, assisted by Messdames Partington and Murray.

Naval Yard and Naval Hospital—Mrs. Gurney, assisted by Messdames Dreaper, Myburgh, Heard, Philips, Rodney Searle, and the Misses Gladys Brook, Joyce Heard, Iris Philips, Dorothy Pile, Florence Rodney, Peggy Searle and Mabel Wright.

The Harbour—Miss Gurney, assisted by the Misses Ventriss, Robertson and the Masters Long.

Garden Road and east side of Cricket Club—Mrs. King, assisted by Messdames MacFarlane and MacKichan.

Star Ferry—The Misses Goodall, assisted by Mrs. Solomon.

Blake Pier—Miss Ellis, assisted by Miss Elias.

May Road and Queen's Gardens—Messdames Kennett and Webb, assisted by the Misses Dora Cameron and Soeters, and Master Tony Webb.

Glenealy and Caine Road—Mrs. Botelho, assisted by the Misses Aurea Xavier, E. Xavier, Dorothy Morris, Maria de Sousa, Cecilia Alves, Elfrida Osmund, Julia Soares, Maria Sousa and Leonora Colacao.

The Peak—Mrs. Main, assisted by the Misses Angel Ormiston, Lucy Ritter, Edith Birse, Masters Ronald Armstrong, Gordon Burnett, Henry Butterfield, David Ellis, Alfred Lamont, Alec Fraser and O. Ritter.

West Point, including the Government Civil Hospital—Mrs. Middleton Smith, assisted by the Misses Bagley and Ellison Cutts.

Italian Convent—The Rev. Mother Superior, assisted by the Misses Ballarmina Gutierrez, Bettie Onorio, Carmen de Rosa, Cissy Alves, Irene Passmore, Jessie Walker, Cissie Xavier, Lizzie Thomas, Margaret Kent, Rosie Gubbay, Sarah Lima and Telma Rutledge.

French Convent—Sister Beatrice, assisted by the Misses M. Ramsay, G. Brock, D. Windebank, F. Hamilton, S. Ferguson, Vivienne Young, Ruby Young, Rosebud Young and Dolly Haynes.

Quarry Bay—Mrs. Grimshaw, assisted by Messdames W. T. Hill, R. Dugan, E. H. Cousins, and the Misses W. McNeill, Betty Ferguson, Nan Ferguson, Beatrice Hardwick, Cissie Polley, Freda Cousins, Maggie Russell, Jean Prowse, Cissie Prowse, Maud Wallace, Ida Morrison, Masters Keith Boulton and Willie Polley.

Kowloon Docks—Miss Graham, assisted by Messdames G. Duncan and Forsyth, Misses Kinross, Ramsay, G. Ramsay, Bliss, E. Bliss, Spradbery, I. Spradbery, A. Smith, Winnie Henderson, Graham and Maud Graham, and Masters W. Forsyth, H. Duncan, G. Hedley and J. Logan.

Kowloon—Messdames W. Harris-Gill and Stark, assisted by the Misses Neave, F. Neave, F. Murphy, E. Knight, M. Scott, B. Tarrant, Susan Weill, Pearl Ogilvie, W. Robinson, F. Coburn, N. Thorburn, G. Sanders, S. Judan and M. White.

Cosmopolitan Docks—Mrs. Nicholls.

Bellio's Girls School—Miss Clarke, staff and pupils.

Military Posts:

(a) Bowen Road and R. A. Mess—Mrs. Litt.

(b) Mt. Austin Barracks—Messdames Richardson, Nevill and Robertson and Miss Cooper.

(c) Wellington Barracks, Soldiers Club and Ordnance Office—The Misses Haynes, Nora Howell and a Boy Scout.

(d) Victoria Barracks and Headquarters—Mrs. Milner Jones, the Misses Leah Lintott, Violet May and Elsie Howell.

(e) Kowloon—Mrs. Reynolds, the Misses N. and O. Reynolds and Miss Betty Davidson.

(f) Stonecutters—Mrs. Hudson.

(g) Lyceum—The Misses Hastings and Robertson.

(h) Devil's Peak—Mrs. Tatam and two Boy Scouts.

(i) Belchers, Mount Davis, Jubilee Lower Guard and Pinewood—Misses Christie Allison.

Queen's College—Mr. Tanner, staff and pupils.

Saiyungpun School—Mr. Morris, staff and pupils.

Victoria British School—Mrs. Foster, assisted by the Misses Cooper, C. and E. Shaw, Betty Baker, Doris Anderson, Rose Toller, Mary Lee, Christina Angus, Nellie Purden, Eva Woodley, E. Moses, K. Soke, Cissie Hest, Ivy Musso, and Annie Toller.

Garrison School—The Headmaster and pupils.

Yau-mat School—Mr. Crook, staff and pupils.

Ellis Kadoorie School—Mr. B. James, staff and pupils.

Wanchai and Indian Schools—Mr. E. J. Birbeck, staff and pupils.

St. Mary's School, Kowloon—The Sisters in charge, assisted by the Misses Elsa Alves, Gladys McNeider, Lizzie Oliviera, Maria Emilia Alves, Marjorie Stewart, Marjorie White, Molly d'Almada, Olive Gerrard, Stella Silva, Violet Capell, Violet Sutcliffe and F. Oliviera.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG CHAPTER.

The first annual meeting of the Hongkong Chapter of the American Red Cross Society was held yesterday evening at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. G. E. Anderson, Consul-General for the United States, presided and was supported by Mr. S. E. Hodge, Hon. Secretary.

The Chairman remarked that there were only two items of business to be transacted—the adoption of the bye-laws, and if the bye-laws were adopted, the election of an Executive Committee. He reminded those present that the Chapter was formed last spring, on a temporary basis, with the understanding that as the details of organisation were sent them from Washington they would be disposed of in regular course. This information from Washington had been delayed, but in the meantime the organisation had gone ahead with its work, and he was sure that all who were conversant with what had been done, and with what was now in hand, were fully satisfied that the organisation was already a success. The only question was as to how great that success was going to be. In the last mail from Home they had received a copy of the bye-laws suggested by the national organisation of the Red Cross, as the outline for each local organisation. It was suggested that these bye-laws be adopted, with such modification as was demanded by local conditions. The Executive Committee which had had charge of the work so far had considered the bye-laws in detail and now offered to the meeting a draft altered so as to suit local conditions, for approval.

Mr. Hodge read the bye-laws after which the Chairman put them to the meeting and they were unanimously approved.

The Chairman said that the financial condition of the Chapter was very satisfactory, considering the amount of money received and spent. They had in the Bank \$400.12 as balance of which \$112.50 was due to Washington. But they also had unpaid bills amounting to \$750 and delinquent contributions amounting to \$80. Altogether \$3,101.32 had been raised of which \$2,748.67 had been put into work and dispatched where such was required. On the whole, the Hongkong Chapter had reason to be proud of what had been done and the record would give them every encouragement to start the winter's work in the thorough conviction that it was going to be a success. So far, the raising of money had never been taken seriously, but there was every reason for the hope that in the future they would be able to raise just as much as they wanted. Mr. and Mrs. Taggart had very kindly arranged a Hallowe'en dance and he hoped that the members of the Chapter would do their best to make the dance a success, so that the funds of the Chapter would benefit materially. Mr. and Mrs. Taggart had promised to bear all the expenses of the dance. The Chairman emphasised that the accounts were incomplete as the fiscal year ended in July.

Mr. H. Mohler, announced that the Directors and the Foreign Secretaries of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. had instructed him to invite the Hongkong Chapter to an "American Day" at the Hongkong Chinese Y.M.C.A. when the building would be set apart for their special use. He hoped that when the day was fixed, the members of the Chapter would attend in large numbers. They could use the swimming bath and indoor basketball courts would be provided. (Laughter.)

The election of the Executive Committee resulted as follows:—Mrs. C. E. Richardson, Mrs. Sarah Gossler, Mrs. J. H. Taggart, Mrs. W. E. Dunbar, Messrs. G. E. Anderson, D. H. Cameron, S. E. Hodge, D. M. Biggar, M. B. Yang, L. Hope and Miller Joblin.

Mr. R. H. Taggart proposed, and the meeting approved, a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taggart for having arranged a Hallowe'en Dance in aid of the funds of the Chapter.

The Executive Committee meets at the American Consulate at noon to-day.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI" SAN-PAN.)

CANTON, October 23rd.

STRIKE IN FATSAN.
A message from Fatsan states that the native junkies went on strike as a protest against the heavy taxes. The merchants, as a result, have suffered considerable loss. It is feared that the strike will spread.

KING CHOW REPORT.
The leaders who were sent to attack King Chow have reported that they have occupied the Lam Ko city and harbour of King Chow, after several days' fighting.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

AMERICAN ADVISER'S SUGGESTIONS FOR PEACE.

SHANGHAI, October 22nd.
The American Adviser, W. W. Willoughby, proposes the following measures to settle the situation: America taking no part in carrying them out; first, both Parliaments will send equal number of members to Shanghai for a joint conference to form a constitution, after which both Parliaments will be dissolved and a new Parliament will be elected according to the new constitution; second, the South will elect the Vice-President, third, the election of both the President and the Vice-President will be submitted to the Shanghai conference for confirmation; fourth, both the Northern and the Southern troops will return to their original places.—Canton Times.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A BOY WITH A DAGGER.

A Chinese boy pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of a dagger. Mr. Wood, in sentencing defendant to a month's hard labour and to receive eight strokes with the birch, characterised the offence as a very serious crime. The boy was carrying the weapon to enable some men to attack another man.

AN UNAUTHORISED POSTMAN.

A Chinese was charged with bringing unstamped letters into the Colony.

Defendant stated that as there was no post office in the country, except one at Kowloon, he thought, to save time, that it would be better to bring the letters himself.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$30.

VICTIMISED BY HER MOTHER.

A Chinese woman was charged with selling imitation jade stone ornaments without a licence.

Defendant, with tears coursing down her cheeks, told Mr. Wolfe that she gave the money for a licence to her mother, who, however, purchased one in her own name and not in defendant's name.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$3.

A CHARITABLE ACT.

A Chinese, described as an idiot, was charged with being a vagrant.

Inspector Angus stated that defendant was a silly person and gave a lot of trouble when arrested. One ring and a five-dollar note were found in his possession, and when they were taken from him he created a big disturbance, imagining that the Inspector wished to deprive him of all he possessed.

Defendant informed the Magistrate that he had committed no crime and wanted the return of his money.

Mr. Wolfe replied that they were not going to take away the \$5 from defendant, but would give him an extra \$5 out of the poor box to enable him to purchase a ticket back to his country.

BOUGHT TO BE WARNED BY REGULAR POLICE.

A Chinese was charged with causing an obstruction opposite Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co's buildings.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant was in the habit of putting down his tray of fruits opposite the building, and, after a crowd had assembled, joining them in gambling. The defendant had been warned on several occasions by Mr. Best, an employee of the firm, who is a Police Reservist.

Mr. Wood: Has the defendant been warned by the regular police?

Inspector Kent: I do not think so.

Mr. Wood: I think he ought to have been first warned by the regular police; it is not fair. I will discharge defendant.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 50 taels of opium, valued at \$600, on board the s.s. *Hoi Tung*.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who appeared for the defendant, applied for a remand, which was granted by Mr. Wolfe till Saturday, bail being fixed at \$5,000.

Li Chuen was charged with being in possession of 7 lbs. of opium without a permit.

Defendant was a passenger on board the *Kwai Sang*, which arrived from Calcutta, and the opium was found concealed in his luggage.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case for a week; bail being fixed at \$600.

SELLING ADULTERATED MILK.

A Chinese was charged with selling adulterated milk.

Inspector Taylor stated that on September he noticed the defendant carrying two baskets containing several bottles of milk. Witness bought one of these for ten cents and then took defendant to the Central Sanitary Department Office, where, after shaking the bottle, witness distributed the milk into three bottles. He gave defendant one sample, kept for one for the Sanitary Board, and sent the third sample to the Government Analyst for analysis. The Analyst's certificate showed that the milk was deficient in fat and that water had been added to it.

Defendant, who had nothing to say, was fined \$30 by Mr. J. E. Wood.

Several other prosecutions, for similar offences resulted in the infliction of fines ranging from \$20 to \$30. In one instance, however, a fine of \$50 was imposed.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:

October 22nd, 8 p.m.: Cyclone or typhoon crossing northern Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.

October 23rd, 2 p.m.: Typhoon in about 11deg Long E. and 16deg Lat. N., inclining northward.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

NEW AUTUMN STOCKS



LONDON MADE SHIRTS

COLOURED STRIPES IN

SUPERIOR ZEPHYR

(SOFT DOUBLE CUFFS)

\$3.00 each

LIGHT WEIGHT OBYLON

(COTTON AND WOOL)

(SINGLE WRISTBANDS)

\$4.50 each

"WOLSEY" AND "THETA"

UNSHRINKABLE

UNDERWEAR

A LARGE SELECTION IN ALL WEIGHTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



Andersen Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.



Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

SPORTING FOOTWEAR

FOR THE SEASON

"KELTIC"

GOLF AND WALKING

SHOES

for

LADIES

in

BLACK AND BROWN.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

No. 23, DES VEAUX ROAD, WONG HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CLUB
NOTICE.

"OUR DAY" 24th OCTOBER, 1918.
The Club House will be thrown open for Tiffin to Lady and Gentlemen Friends of Members.
By order,
E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary.
[2582]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF HONGKONG.

ALL MARINE INSURANCE Offices will be closed for the transaction of public business to-day (THURSDAY) at 1 p.m.
By order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.
[2583]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF HONGKONG.

ALL FIRE INSURANCE Offices will be closed for the transaction of public business to-day (THURSDAY) at 1 p.m.
By order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
[2584]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED TO-DAY at 12 o'clock, Noon. "OUR DAY".
By Order of the Committee,
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October 24th, 1918. [2580]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAIHANG"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hands of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by Oct. 25th at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, October 23rd, 1918. [2581]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, adjourned on 24th June last, will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., 100, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from October 25th, to November 1st, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, October 22nd, 1918. [2578]

"OUR DAY."

THE EXCHANGE RANKS will be CLOSED for EXCHANGE BUSINESS TO-DAY (THURSDAY), OCTOBER 24th, at 1 p.m.
Hongkong, October 22nd, 1918. [2575]

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE Undersigned has been appointed General Manager of the Local Agency for HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO of the above Company as from OCTOBER 1st, 1918, in succession to Mr. LEWIS KNOX, resigned.
(Sd.) R. W. TAPE.
Hongkong, October 22nd, 1918. [2576]

CHANGE OF NAME

WITH the sanction of the Board of Trade, the name of the well-known firm of Holzfuss Ltd. of London and Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manufacturers of Ship's Bottom Composition, has been changed to THE INTERNATIONAL PAINT & COMPOSITION CO., LTD.
T. P. HALL,
Agent for Hongkong. [2585]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 250 issued to Mr. CHIU HONG PING for Transfer of 250 shares of this Company into the name having been MISLAIN, LOST, OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipts will thereupon be held by the Company as null and void.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1918. [2471]

INTIMATIONS

WISEMAN'S

CATER FOR YOU

AND

WISEMAN'S

ENTERTAIN YOU.

MUSIC

EVERY AFTERNOON

AT 4.30

AND

EVERY EVENING

AT 7.30

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.85%.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened

on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and

Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, CHATEAU ROAD,

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.
Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2538]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription list will be closed

on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National

Defence" bought before

October 29th, are accepted

in payment.
Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

(FRENCH BANK)

Princes Building, Charter Road,

where full particulars may be obtained.
A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2507]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[25]

W. I. KEE

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 124, Des Voeux Road Central,

Top Floor,
HONGKONG

Telephone No. 1833. [2507]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kestford Terrace, Lower end.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[2480]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[25]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. suitable for Coal Storage.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
[2000]

TO LET.

HOUSE AND LAND at the PEAK.
Apply—
DENNY & BOWLEY,
Hongkong. [2568]

WANTED.

A GODOWN, if possible at the water front.
Write, stating terms to—
Box No. 377,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
(C. C.) [2577]

A NEW CHINESE-ENGLISH

DICTIONARY.

10,000 Characters; 50,000 Phrases; 850 Pages on Fine Paper, Edited by
Drs. V. K. LEE and
Woo KWANG-KIEN.
List Price, \$5.00.

SPECIAL OFFER TO THE END OF

OCTOBER, 1918, \$5.00.

UP-TO-DATE, Chinese viewpoint

Wade's system of romanization;

scientific and technical terms, slang

proverbs, maxims, idiomatic and familiar

phrases, and proper places in Chinese included;

characters arranged in indexes according to

number of strokes, and alphabetically;

convenient for the desk or carrying.

Send in your order with \$5.00 before

it is too late.

COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED,

PUBLISHERS. [2536]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

No. S. 274.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CONTRACT" will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1918, for the supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Beer, Spirit, Wine, etc.; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals; Drugs; Surgical Instruments and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk; etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing; (Schedule No. 1 to 10) required locally by this Department for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.

Application should be made to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary forms of tender. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.

J. T. C. JOHNSON,

Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2532]

U. V. P.

PEOPLE who know GOOD BRANDY, will tell you that those letters represent a high standard in the Brandy World.

We have just received from Messrs. J. G. MORRIS & CO., a small shipment of their famous Brandy, which compares favorably with Brandy of any Price on the Local Market.

U. V. P. 3 Star

(Guaranteed over 15 years old.)

\$30. per case, Duty Paid.

U. V. P. No. 1.

\$30. a case, Duty Paid.

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.,

New Government Buildings.

Tel. No. 188. [2503]

JUST RECEIVED

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE

SEEDS.

This is the year to have a

good garden. Plant lot of Seed

and take good care of the Garden.

Then you will have every reason

to be pleased with the result.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 400. [248]

INTIMATION



Something better than a Card

for friends at home at

Xmas Time

OUR

PHOTO

CALENDAR

will keep you in remembrance all

the year round.

Your friends will value it.

Price \$2.50

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Tel. 16.

[19]

MARRIAGES.

HATHERLY-WAKEFORD Cox.—At H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on October 17th, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral before the Very Rev. Dean Walker, ARTHUR HUME HATHERLY to HATHERLY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wakeford Cox of Shanghai.

MURRAY-VAN CORBACH.—At H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on October 17th, and afterwards at the Holy Trinity Cathedral by the Very Rev. Dean Walker, ROBERT DOUGLAS MURRAY, youngest son of Col. and Mrs. R. S. Murray, of Rutherglen, Scotland, to MILDRED WILHELMINA, second daughter of the late H. W. B. and Mrs. Van Corbach, of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VCEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 24TH, 1918.

CIVILIAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Once again the call is made to the people of Hongkong to take a small part in the great fight against evil.

As compared with the millions of our countrymen who are in the war-zones ours is a simple task, for all that we have to do, as the posters remind us, is to "give till it hurts."

And when we have done that, how small will be our sacrifice as compared with that of the sick and wounded who have risked, for us, their health and even their lives.

War is always terrible but the Germans have made it terrible beyond description. Yet above all the horrors we catch a gleam of the nobility in man—the Red Cross itself is a symbol that sacrifice and mercy still remain the most prized of all human characteristics.

Though we must frequently shudder at the atrocities of our enemies we can take courage as we read the record of the Red Cross workers. There is still enshrined in the lives of many the spark divine which enables us to believe in the future of mankind.

It is impossible to exaggerate the advantage to the British Army of the remarkably efficient organization for which an appeal is again being made. It has every argument in its favour. After more than four years of trial and test such as no

other voluntary organization has ever been called upon to undergo, it has emerged triumphant. Its beneficent activities have been limited only by the funds placed at its disposal. As the King, in his recent message to Lord LANSDOWN, said "In Flanders, France, Italy and Malta, in Palestine, Macedonia and Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa, and in Russia, Roumania and Siberia the joint societies have relieved the suffering, healed the sick and saved valuable lives for the service of the Empire in war and peace. They have also been able to give welcome assistance to our Allies, and, in making provision for the sick and wounded, have not forgotten the prisoners of war whose privations they have done much to alleviate. But it must be remembered that peace even when declared will not bring a cessation of the work of the hospitals and indeed the demand on the resources of the Red Cross must inevitably continue for some time after hostilities have ended." It is our duty to-day to see that the Colony sends a large contribution to encourage not only those who are so freely devoting their time and energy to this noble cause, but also to cheer the sick and wounded to whom the Red Cross is a symbol for the alleviation of pain and a guarantee of practical sympathy. His Majesty, "impressed by the vast obligations which must still fall on the joint societies" forwarded £10,000 as his gift to the "Our Day" fund, but it should be remembered that the rate of expenditure is not less than £3 a minute. Surely it is not too much to expect that this Colony should shoulder the burden for two days. Last year Hongkong subscribed \$110,415. We are not to fall below that record. After all, for the money that we spend we shall obtain a two-fold return. Thanks to the efforts of the local Committee, who have provided a variety of amusements, we shall be able to enjoy ourselves with the knowledge that in doing so we are helping to lighten the sufferings of those who are fighting for us. The generosity of Britons in the Far East has become proverbial. Under the shadow of the Red Cross there are lying to-day men to whom we owe a debt that it is impossible to repay. The least we can do is to thrust our hands deeply into our pockets for "Our Day," and thus prove to those at Home that we are with them heart and soul. There is only one slogan for to-day—"Give till it hurts." Half measures will not suffice. We need to remember the courage of our soldiers who are purchasing freedom for us with their life's blood; there will be no question then that we shall do our duty.

MOTTO for "Our Day"—Give till it

hurts and the Bank says "stop." Then change your banker.

The Hongkong Club House will be open for tiffin to-day to the lady and gentlemen friends of the members of the Club.

Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar has accepted the Shanghai Municipal Council's invitation to serve on the Foreign Educational Committee.

The Shanghai Municipal Gazette announces the resignation of Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper whose health broke down recently. Mr. White-Cooper has left for Home.

News has been received in Shanghai that Mr. R. A. Brand, of the Scots Guards, who went to France in 1917, has been promoted Captain and awarded the Military Cross.

Commander B. G. A. Belson, whose death was recently announced, took part in the China war of 1857. He served as a midshipman in the Crimea during the Russian war.

The promotion of Captain G. H. Bortett to flag rank took place recently. He was promoted Commander and twice mentioned in despatches for his services in the Boxer rebellion.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday last:—Bubonic plague, one (one death); cerebro-spinal fever, two (two deaths); diphtheria, two (two deaths); and enteric fever, one.

Mr. A. M. Shelton, who is in charge of the Y.M.C.A. war work in Mesopotamia, Africa, India and Ceylon, and who recently collected over a million rupees in India for Y.M.C.A. work at the Front, is making a short stay in Hongkong.

The campaign in Shanghai for the Fourth Liberty Loan closed officially on October 17th. The Shanghai subscriptions amount, approximately to G.\$1,300,000, and the total for North China to a million and three-quarters. It is expected that when the final returns come in from the provinces, and final figures are made up for Shanghai, G.\$2,000,000 may be reached.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

INTERNMENT OF GERMANS.

PEKING, October 21st.
The internment of Germans will take place on Friday.

JAPAN DEMANDS A QUID
PRO QUO

Japan stipulates for the appointment of a Japanese Adviser to the Chinese representative at the Peace Conference as a condition of the remission of the Boxer Indemnity.

GOLD CURRENCY NOTE ISSUE
POSTPONED.

The Gold Currency Note issue is again postponed in consequence of the Allied and American protests.

A SUSPICIOUS MOVE.

The merging of the War Participation Bureau into the North-West frontiers Protection Administration is regarded as an attempt to retain military domination and, therefore, as a perpetuation of the military incubus.

OPPOSITION TO JAPAN'S OFFER.

PEKING, October 22nd.
Opposition is increasing against the acceptance of the Japanese offer to waive the Boxer Indemnity on condition that a Japanese Adviser is accepted for the Chinese Delegates to the Peace Conference, in addition to other conditions representing monopolies for Japan.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KAOI SAN PO."]

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

PEKING, October 23rd.
Hsu Shih-chang, in conjunction with the Speaker Liang Shih-yi, proposes to settle the unrest by (1) offering the Vice Presidency to a Southerner; (2) allowing the Cabinet to be formed by Northerners; (3) having the new and old Parliaments dissolved at the same time.

Hsu's delegate has wired from Canton to Peking, stating that the leaders of the Southerners are willing to negotiate peace terms with the North. The Japanese Minister in Peking has advised the Peking Government to settle the internal troubles.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT
AND JAPAN.

We are informed that the Military Government has sent a telegram congratulating the new Japanese Premier upon his appointment and asking for the recognition of the military Government by Japan. It is said that the Premier has replied that the Japanese Government will give prompt attention to the request.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST NO. 14.

Already acknowledged	\$8,477.16
Mr. T. D. Moorhead	100.00
The Danish Mess	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Kemp	50.00
Messrs. Gande, Price & Co.	50.00
Mr. A. Ritchie	50.00
Capt. Morton Buck	50.00
Mr. P. J. Woodhouse	50.00
Mr. C. H. Gale	50.00
Messrs. Wassonall, Assonall & Co.	50.00
Messrs. Pokomall Brothers	50.00
Messrs. D. Chellaram & Co.	50.00
Messrs. Djalda & Sons	50.00
Mrs. Bullock	50.00
Messrs. K. A. T. Chotirmal & Co.	11.00
E. W. B.	10.00
E. E. T.	10.00
Mr. T. W. Mitchell	10.00
Mr. P. Heatbete	10.00
Mr. Arthur Chapman	10.00
Messrs. Walsman, Bulchand	10.00
Mr. T. Purnumal	10.00
Messrs. P. D. Melrani & Co.	10.00
Mr. Harold Jacks	5.00
Mr. Andrew Jacks	5.00
Total	\$7,000.16

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

We are informed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company that after taking into account the payment of Interim Dividends made in January last, also the sum of \$6,376 18s. 4d. brought forward from 1916 and after providing for depreciation and all contingencies there remains a balance for the year 1917 of \$148,304 17s. 8d. It is proposed to pay the balance of Dividend on Preferred Shares namely 3% and a final Dividend on Deferred Shares of 2s. 10s. 0d. and to carry forward to next year's account the sum of \$14,834 0s. 6d. Income Tax will be deducted from all Dividend Warrants issued in London but not those issued locally which will be payable at exchange 2/7s-18 being average rate of exchange throughout the year.

The adjourned Thirty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at noon on 16th November, 1918.

THE WAR.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON:

"A PIECE OF DIPLOMATIC HUCKSTERING."

THE EVACUATION OF BRUSSELS IN PROGRESS

ALLIES WITHIN FIVE MILES OF GHENT.

GERMAN RETREAT IN FLANDERS TEMPORARILY HALTED.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CENTRAL POWERS AND PEACE.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, October 21st.

A German official statement says:—
Germany's reply to President Wilson is as follows:—

"In accepting the proposal for the evacuation of occupied territories, the German Government has started from the assumption that the procedure of the evacuation and the conditions of the Armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers, and the actual standard of power of both sides in the field must form the basis of arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing that standard.

The German Government suggests to President Wilson that an opportunity should be arranged for fixing up details.

The German Government trusts that President Wilson will approve of no demand irreconcilable with the honour of the German people, and with the opening of the way to a peace of justice.

The German Government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions made against the German land and sea forces, and thus against the German people.

For covering a retreat, destruction will always be necessary and destruction is permitted by international law for such a purpose.

German troops have been under the strictest instructions to spare private property, and exercise care for the population, to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur, in spite of these instructions, the guilty are punished.

The German Government further denies that the Navy, in sinking ships, ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with passengers.

The Government proposes, in regard to all these charges, that the facts be cleared up by a neutral Commission.

In order to avoid anything hampering the work of peace, the German Government has despatched orders to all submarine Commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships.

The Government, however, for mechanical reasons is not able to guarantee that the orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

[Portion of message not yet received.]

The responsibility of the Chancellor of the Empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded.

The first act of the new Government has been to lay before the Reichstag a Bill to alter the constitution of the Empire in order to require consent, by representation of the people, for decisions of war and peace.

The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by Constitutional safeguards, but also by the unshakable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demands their energetic continuance.

The President's question as to with whom the Government associated against Germany are dealing is, therefore, answered in a clear and unequivocal

manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice emanates from a Government which is free from any arbitrary irresponsible influence, and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people.

(Signed) SOUL.

"AN ARGUMENTATIVE PROTESTATION."

LONDON, October 22nd.

Authoritative circles regard the German reply as "not business, but merely an argumentative protestation" designed to cover the absence of a reply.

A high official has described the Note as badly camouflaged insincerity. It is pointed out that Germany is proceeding on the assumption that President Wilson merely demanded the evacuation of occupied territories, whereas this is false.

Furthermore, naval questions require to be cleared up.

It should be noted that the principle of freedom of the seas as interpreted by Germany is wholly unacceptable to Great Britain.

PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS AT BERLIN.

LYONS, October 21st.

On Saturday working people and also large numbers of the middle class made demonstrations in favour of peace before the Reichstag.—*French Wireless.*

"WILFULLY EQUITOCAL."

PARIS, October 22nd.

Parliamentary circles and the Press regard the German reply as wilfully equivocal and tortuous, specially as regards the Armistice.

They do not consider that the pretended constitutional reforms afford a guarantee of duration.

"CLUMSY EFFORT TO GAIN TIME."

NEW YORK, October 22nd.

The United States Press call the German reply a clumsy effort to gain time. The vast majority urge that unconditional surrender is the only possible basis of peace.

"VICTORY IS WITHIN OUR REACH."

LONDON, October 22nd.

Addressing the delegates of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Buckingham Palace the King, said: "Victory is within our reach. We are all agreed it must be complete and decisive."

THE STUDIOUS VAGUENESS OF THE NOTE.

LONDON, October 22nd.

The *Daily Telegraph* states:—"The studios vagueness of the Note shows that Germany desires us to go on talking. We demand definite acts like the abandonment of fortresses and the surrender of warships. It is time an end was put to negotiations, which must be resultless so long as Germany is in her present mood."

The *Daily Express* states: "Germany has tacitly admitted her defeat. It is for the Allies to discover whether her desire for peace is strong enough to impel her to pay the Allied price."

"A PEACE OF DIPLOMATIC HUCKSTERING."

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the reply is obviously not acceptable. The suggestion that an armistice should be based on *status quo* does not lack impudence. The only terms we can offer must correspond certainly with our victory.

The Note seems to be a piece of diplomatic huckstering, marking a stage in the path of surrender.

The *Daily News*, questioning whether Germany is only playing for time, says that the guarantees demanded by the Allied military and naval authorities would furnish a practical test of Germany's sincerity and the power of her military rulers.

The *Morning Post* says:—"These ravers, despisers, torturers, pirates, and breakers of covenants have extraordinary impudence to protest against the charge of illegality and inhumanity and to brazenly propose a Court of Enquiry."

The Allies can see the business through themselves.

A MONUMENT OF INSINCERITY.

The *Daily Mail* says:—"It is no reply at all. Diplomacy has seldom had to deal with such a puerile, incoherent missive. Germany can prove her sincerity by sending a 'parliamentary' with a white flag to Marshal Foch and Admiral Wemyss."

The *Times* states:—"The document is a monument of insincerity, make-believe and deliberate untruth. It does not change the conditions which the United States and the Allies are inexorably determined to impose."

THE KAISER'S CROSS.

AMSTERDAM, October 22nd.

Herr Maximilian Harden addressing a gathering of several thousand in Berlin, declared that the Kaiser must shoulder the cross of seeking a peace based on the enemy's military superiority, and must thereafter be shorn of his despotic powers.

NO MORE NEGOTIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, October 22nd.

After the publication of the German reply Mr. Poindexter, the Republican, introduced a joint resolution proposing that Congress forbid further negotiations between the United States and Germany until the German military forces had surrendered unconditionally.

GERMAN POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

MISSOURI, October 22nd.

Mr. Watt, stated that Mr. W. M. Hughes had agreed to the request of the Federal States to remain in Great Britain in view of the possibility of peace, in order to solve post-war problems affecting Australia, including the Allies' retention of German possessions in the Pacific.

THE EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA.

LONDON, October 21st.

"Spanish" influenza continues to rage in different parts of the world, being particularly violent in Sweden, Holland and Canada, where the hospitals are overflowing and business has been disorganised.

The death toll from influenza in Cape Town has been roughly estimated at 500 daily, of which one-fifth are Europeans.

THE EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA.

LONDON, October 21st.

The epidemic of "Spanish" influenza in South Africa is extraordinarily serious. The doctors declare that it is the worst epidemic South Africa has ever experienced and that the plague is nothing in comparison with it. The outbreak was severest in Cape Town, where there were 10,000 cases, and many deaths, especially among natives. European victims include Mr. H. C. Becker, the member for Lady-smith in the Union Assembly and the Government Whip.

Businesses, schools, and entertainments are everywhere closed and public services curtailed. Relief work is proceeding very actively; thousands of volunteers are coming forward.

The ladies headed by Mrs. Botha rallied splendidly to the call. Several thousands of people have been beneficially inoculated.

Apparently the disease was brought on board a ship.

The epidemic in Johannesburg is causing much anxiety, but the position in the mines is steadily improving. Hospital cases have fallen from 20,000 to 2,000 in a week.

There have been numerous European deaths in Kimberley, and 500 among natives in the Kimberley mine and compounds.

There were 5,000 cases in Durban but no deaths, and the epidemic is diminishing. The loss of 37 South African passengers on the *Hirano Maru*, coming amidst the general distress due to the epidemic, was felt as a great blow. The missing include Messrs. Alwyn Vincent and Lawrence Woodhead, both members of the Union Assembly and prominent commercial men.

A SHIPPING DISASTER.

STOCKHOLM, October 22nd.

A telegram from Helsingfors states that the Hamburg-Amerika liner *Hapsburg* struck a mine when on her way from Riga to Danzig. Over 100 soldiers were drowned.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, October 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. F. Hope stated that 5,363 British officers and 142,987 men had been taken prisoner by Germany.

Mr. Macnamara stated that there was good reason to believe that all the German destroyers and torpedo-boats at Ostend and Zeebrugge had escaped to Germany. Everything possible had been done to intercept them, but the vessels were able to make the passage in darkness, through Dutch waters.

Mr. R. P. Houston asked:—Did the vessels escape up the Scheldt or to Antwerp. There was no reply.

ANOTHER BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, October 21st.

Another Irish packet steamer the *Dundalk* was torpedoed in the Irish Sea. Thirteen of the crew of 30 were landed.

LORD FRENCH'S RESIGNATION DENIED.

LONDON, October 22nd.

The *Times* authoritatively denies that Lord French intends to resign the Irish Viceroyalty.

CRUDE RUBBER FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, October 21st.

The United States War Trade Board, on October 10th, authorised the issue of licences for the importation of not more than 25,000 tons of crude rubber from overseas. Licences will be allocated to enable a quarter of this total to be brought from Central America and South America.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Mr. E. S. Montagu invites applications for a limited number of appointments in the Indian Forest Service, from well-educated and otherwise suitable men who have served in the war and have been discharged from the Army owing to injuries, but who are not physically unfitted for strenuous work in the Forest Service.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Mr. Frederick Goodenough, Chairman of Barclay's Bank, has been appointed a member of the Council of India in succession to Mr. Curriel.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, October 22nd.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Edmund Fox, till recently Chief Judge, Lower Burma.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT AGAIN.

LONDON, October 23rd.

In the House of Lords Lord Sydenham asked whether Mrs. Annie Besant's statement that she was permitted to see and discuss, early, the draft report of the Viceroy to Mr. E. S. Montagu, was correct. Lord Islington replied that Mr. E. S. Montagu had not afforded Mrs. Besant an opportunity of seeing the draft.

Lord Islington, replying to Lord Sydenham, stated that owing to a misunderstanding 2,000 copies of the Rowlett report intended for England was not dispatched till October 21st. The report was consequently being reprinted in England and would be ready in two or three weeks.

Lord Crew said he hoped that notice would be taken of this lapse of duty in India.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 22nd.

The silver market is quiet. Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s report states:—"The market is steady but quiet. China exchanges moved substantially. Shanghai quotes at 54 1/2 per tola after a rise to 54.40."

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY'S STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

LONDON, October 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—"Sunday's prisoners to the north of Le Cateau exceed 3,000."

The enemy's positions along the Selle, which are of great natural strength, are held resolutely. English, Scottish and Welsh divisions launched an attack at 2 o'clock this morning, in the most unfavourable weather. Continuous rain rendered the advance extremely difficult. Fighting was heavy all day long, the enemy offering strong resistance in the villages and along the railway. In overcoming this resistance great assistance was rendered at certain points by tanks which had crossed the flooded river at an early hour.

As soon as the Aisne river was secured a number of bridges were rapidly constructed under a heavy fire from hostile artillery and machine-guns, enabling our guns closely to follow the infantry and effectively support them at short range.

ENEMY RETREAT TEMPORARILY HALTED.

LONDON, October 21st.

Reuter is informed that the British have reached the Scheldt between St. Amant and Tournai.

The Allies are within five miles of Ghent. The Le Cateau sector was quiet to-day. Although the enemy retreat is halted there is no reason to believe that the pause is more than temporary.

GERMAN EVACUATION OF BRUSSELS.

AMSTERDAM, October 22nd.

The *Handelsblad's* Correspondent at Rosendaal states that the Germans are feverishly preparing a military evacuation of Brussels.

BRITISH REACH THE ESCAUT.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, stated:—

The enemy resistance is stiffening.

In Flanders, we reached the west bank of the Escaut, between Peck and Lenfer, both of which are in our possession. The enemy is maintaining his heavy fire from the opposite bank.

Strong enemy rearguards are disputing our progress on the line of the Roubaix-Avelghem railway.

We re-attacked this morning east of Courtrai and are progressing satisfactorily.

GERMANY'S BILL IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, October 21st.

A Belgian official statement says:—"Germany's bill in Belgium totals 2384,200,000, including 2200,000,000 damage up to the end of December, 1914, 2104,200,000 exactions, and 280,000,000 value of raw materials and machinery taken by the Germans up to January, 1915, but not including the value of materials, destruction or requisitions since January, 1915, which are estimated at several hundred millions."

"ROBBERY, CRUELTY, TERRORISM AND DESTRUCTION."

PARIS, October 22nd.

Roubaix and Tourcoing suffered the usual cruel treatment at the hands of the Germans. Not content with destroying the station bridges, foot-bridges and cranes at Roubaix, they threw up the water-mains, imposed a fine of 600,000 francs and seized the Municipal coffers containing 750,000 francs.

They rendered useless, or removed to Germany, all the machinery of the mills in Tourcoing, Roubaix, and Lille. Indeed, the inhabitants of all the re-occupied towns have the same story to tell of robbery, cruelty, terrorism and destruction.

DAMAGE AT BRUGES.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Before evacuating Bruges the Germans seriously damaged the docks, dynamited the locks and blocked the Canal by sinking destroyers and submarines.

GERMAN SAILORS INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

FLUSHING, October 22nd.

One hundred German sailors from batteries on the Belgian Coast have arrived here. They will be interned. Many more are expected.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FORWARD FRENCH MOVEMENT.

LYONS, October 21st.

French and Belgian troops have reached the Zebrugge Canal and the Lieve along its whole course between the Dutch frontier and Ronsel.

The British line has been carried from the outskirts of Tournai to the borders of Denain. The British hold the line of the Selle up to Haspre.

Between Le Cateau and the Oise the French have made a large forward movement beyond Wassigny and the road from Landreies and Guise. To the east of Vouziers there has been very fierce fighting. The French and American troops made important progress and compelled the enemy to withdraw his front to the north of Grandpre.

The French have taken up new positions on the right bank of the Aisne. *French Wireless.*

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TURKS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, October 21st.

The War Office states that owing to the Armenian General Andranik harassing the Turks' lines of communications between Julfa and Erivan, the Turks have been compelled to divert considerable troops from North-west Persia.

ARMENIANS IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, October 21st.

General Sir Edward Allenby states:—"The Armenian contingent fought bravely and had an important share in the victory."

NOT ENOUGH LEAVE.

[BY AN OFFICER.]

The many problems surrounding leave from the front still remain unsolved, although there has been some improvement since last autumn, says the *Daily Express*. The organisation is still imperfect, however, and the methods adopted in different commands are so varied, that both officers and men suffer from avoidable injustice.

Every one, of course, fully recognises the difficulties of transport (which is simply a matter of boat accommodation) and of the tactical emergency. At the same time, I should like to offer the following facts for consideration:—

1.—Some officers have been nine months and men seventeen months without leave to the United Kingdom.

Unless the present ratio is immediately increased, by next October there will be men who have been twenty-one months in France without leave—and some of these will be men who went to France in 1914 and have only had three "leaves" during the whole war.

2.—Leave is essential for all ranks for two reasons:—

1.—Health (which includes every nervous and domestic plea).

2.—Morale.

3.—Officers holding various staff appointments generally get leave regularly every six months at least. Until 1916 it was "regularly every three months." It follows that if a staff officer gets leave every six months, say, and regimental officers every twelve months, the former takes two places in the boat a year, one of which should belong to some deserving regimental officer.

ALL "TRUTH."

Under this heading I would point out that "various staff appointments" include base, remount, veterinary, medical, intelligence, R.A.F., Army schools, wireless, railway, lines of communication, and other departmental branches.

4.—Boat accommodation is not economical.

Every man has to take rifle and full equipment (except ammunition) with him when going on leave. The rifle weighs nine and a half pounds.

Say that on an average a man takes thirty pounds of unnecessary kit each time he goes on leave. If 2,000 men in a boat do this they carry on their persons 60,000 pounds, or the equivalent dead-weight of 400 men (taking 150 pounds as the average weight of a man) and probably the space-weight of as many more.

The question is simply one of tonnage capacity. The men don't mind being packed like sardines in the boat if it is necessary. They would mind less if they had less kit to carry.

5.—In the House of Commons, the official explanation of the above difficulty was that men on leave at home would be called upon to repel an invasion, but:—

1.—Could not arms and ammunition be collected at certain definite centres at home for distribution in an emergency?

2.—Could not arms and ammunition be "dumped" at Boulogne or Calais, or some central point in France, before the man goes on leave? Why load up the boat with useless rifles and kit?

I cannot help feeling that some of these facts are overlooked—and I feel very strongly that the men are human beings and must be treated as such. If they only knew that there was an equal distribution of leave all round they would not mind. As it is they are—and always have been—wonderful.

ALLIED SHIPPING.

POOLING RESOURCES.

LORD R. CECIL'S STATEMENT.

The Allied Maritime Transport Council which was established last December, has been sitting in London, and at the conclusion of its deliberations Lord Robert Cecil presided at a dinner at the Ritz Hotel, at which he made an important speech in respect of the pooling of Allied shipping. Lord Robert Cecil also alluded to the pooling of the Allied food supplies and the Council sitting at Paris, which brings together all the Allies' needs in the matter of munitions.

Lord Robert Cecil said: Before I attempt to deal with the toast which has been entrusted to me I trust you will permit me to say one word on a subject which has no direct relation to this toast. We learnt yesterday that the American Ambassador had been compelled by ill-health to resign his position here. It would not be right for me to dwell on the great personal blow that was to me. A friendship, a very valued friendship, has been interrupted by a cause which must give us all the deepest pain. But apart from personal considerations, I think we shall all agree that this country, and I venture to say, the whole of the Allies, have suffered a great loss in the termination of this great career. It seems a long time ago, in the dim and distant past, when America was not yet a co-belligerent in this war. That time did exist, and very difficult times there were during that period. I remember very well feeling how anxious those times were. One felt like a man groping his way along a ridge on a high precipice, with a somewhat rocky wall on one side and an abyss on the other. A false step might have brought the whole Allied cause to destruction. During all that time we had as our guide Mr. Page, who warned us when we were getting too near the abyss, and shielded us from the somewhat rocky projections of national feeling and national sentiment, and if we avoided disaster the credit is due very largely to the present Ambassador of the United States. (Cheers.) If I may venture to say so, when he always remained a good American, he was also a very good friend to Great Britain. (Cheers.) Now, thank heaven, we are on smoother ground. But even so, we shall miss, and miss greatly, his unfailing tact and good temper, his broad wisdom and sympathy, his great courage and insight. These are assets which are invaluable in such a time as this, and I am satisfied that when the history of this period comes to be written no small place will be allotted in the gallery of those who have performed their part in this struggle for freedom and justice to that good fellow and great Ambassador, Walter Hines Page. (Cheers.)

CONFIDENCE IN THE ARMIES.

Well, I pass to the toast, which is that of "Our Guests." If I were to enlarge on their many virtues and merits, I should keep you here till a very late hour, and I am not sure I could even then have exhausted the subject. I propose merely to consider them in their relation to the Allied Maritime Transport Council. That, as you all know, was established last December at the meeting of all the Allies. It has grown. The organization has been completed. It has now a very elaborate system of committees and so forth of which I will say a word, but its central principle remains that it always was—the necessity of Allied control for Allied supply. We have seen lately much to cheer us in the newspapers, but that is no reason for diminished effort, but rather for an increased effort. Now is the time to strike a definite and final blow at our enemies. (Cheers.) As far as the actual fighting is concerned, that is in other hands, and I have profound confidence in our Armies and their commanders. But, as the old saying goes, an army fights upon its belly, and in modern days the food of an army is of a very various and rather disagreeable character. (Laughter.) We have got, in order to feed our Army, apart from our own resources. We have got to pool all together the whole economic strength of all the Allies. (Cheers.) Now it is time to say that, but the accomplishment of that task is not so easy. "In this and many other matters we are fighting under a certain disadvantage, a disadvantage imposed upon us by various circumstances. Our enemies have been content to enslave themselves to the German General Staff. That gives them a perfect unity of control, a certain perfection of machinery which it is difficult for us to match. For, after all, the essential part of our struggle is that we are free nations—that we claim, and rightly claim, the right to decide each for ourselves what is necessary in the interests of the general cause in which we are engaged. That is true. I do not myself wish it otherwise. I am satisfied that with all its inconvenience it gives us a spiritual strength which ultimately will secure us victory over our opponents.

But if it is to have that merit, if we are to succeed in spite of our freedom, if I may put it in that way, we must be prepared to scrap national prejudice, national sentiment, and even, I would say, national interests. That is essential if we really propose to make the best use of the strength which we have. (Cheers.) Now, speaking as an Englishman, I am quite confident that some of the Allies have suffered more than others. We have not had to undergo the ordeal of an invasion of our own land by the foe. I agree most fully that in many respects the sufferings of France and of Italy, not to speak of our smaller Allies, such as Belgium and Serbia, have been greater than our own, greater than those of our friends in America. But that makes all the more necessary a pooling of our resources. If our sacrifices are to be in any degree equal, the only solution is a common Allied control of all the resources of the Allies. (Cheers.) And let me say that the key of Allied control is Allied shipping. The amount of our shipping is a definite and limited quantity. It must be to a great extent the limiting factor in all Allied efforts. Even in such matters as finance—I see many of those concerned in Allied finance about me—there is the coercive power of finance, yet there is not quite the same definite limit

to the financial resources of the Allied forces as there is in the case of shipping. And that is what makes, as I think, the importance of this council, to celebrate which we are assembled here to-night.

But though that is so, though it is of the greatest importance that you should have a common and an Allied control of shipping, yet even that cannot be made perfect unless you have also a full consideration of Allied needs. The principal organization for which we are pressing is the control of Allied shipping on the one hand, and complete examination and control of Allied needs on the other, and also of Allied resources to supply those needs. It is the co-ordination of Allied needs and Allied resources with Allied shipping which would enormously increase, which would make overwhelming the economic power of the Alliance to which we all belong. (Cheers.)

SAVING IN ALLIED SHIPPING. And we have done a great deal. It is well that everybody should know that even our enemies should know how much we have done. The best example of our efforts in the matter of Allied need and supply has been the Wheat Executive. It has done wonderful work. It was not so very long ago, not many months ago, there were many of us who were feeling deep anxiety about the maintenance of the food supplies of the Allied nations. Now by last spring, by the efforts of this executive, the certainty that we should be able to reach the next harvest had been established. The danger of starvation had been conjured away, and much more than that had been accomplished. We had secured the guarantee of a fair distribution of the Allied resources among the Allies themselves; and we have done more even than that. We have, by co-ordinated Allied effort in this respect, saved immensely in our shipping expenditure. I am told that not so very long ago you could find this state of things—corn coming from America to Italy; corn coming from India to England; ships both laden with corn, both carrying corn for Allied needs, positively passing one another in the middle of the Mediterranean, and expending a vast quantity of ton-miles uselessly for Allied purposes. All that has been got rid of. Each Allied country gets its supplies from the nearest Allied source. Italy gets hers from India; we get ours from the American Continent; and an immense saving in Allied shipping has been accomplished. That is the kind of thing that can be done by pooling Allied resources, and I do not think it that great effort there are no two people who are entitled to greater credit than me, and Sir John Beale, who has presided over the efforts of that body. (Cheers.)

But our efforts have not stopped there. Quite recently we have established a Food Council, which brings together all the various committees engaged in the supply and the distribution of the Allied food needs. I will not give you a list of all the committees; that would not be very instructive, for they are many, that have been brought together under one Food Council, which has a representative of each of our four Allies sitting on it, and a representative committee sitting under it. We have also established a Munition Council which sits in Paris and which brings together all the Allied needs in the matter of munitions. And we have established a number of other committees which are dealing in the same way with the necessities for raw materials for all the Allies. In some cases they are programmes of the Allied nations, and in other cases they go further and provide for their satisfaction. These are all steps to the complete organization of Allied effort, and I will not say about them all, but co-ordinating them all to a very large extent, is the Shipping Council. I do not think we should rest necessarily satisfied with that amount of organization. We may have to go much further in one all the economic effort of the various Allies, and have a supreme direction of all economic effort. Whatsoever is necessary to bring together all of our resources in the common struggle; but there is one thing more I will venture to say: that is, however much we have done in this respect, we must not overlook the historical advice of Lord John Russell, and "Rest and be thankful." (Cheers.) Our task is by no means done. We cannot do more in this council than distribute in the best way possible our shipping resources. And do not let us conceal from ourselves that the demand for shipping is even now far greater than the supply. Quite true, we may say—the submarine attack upon our shipping has been a failure. (Cheers.) We can feed our people, as we shall go on being thousands of miles across the sea, vast armies to fight the Germans, and the vast marines are powerless to stop us; but with all that, admitting all that, rejoicing in naval friends who made that possible, yet even so, our shipping is not large enough to deal with the whole of the effort that is still to be made. It is more important in food and other necessities of the Allies; the less will be the army to fight the Germans. That is the essential principle that we must burn into our minds. The other day, in order to meet the German attack, we and our other Allies and our American friends made a great effort to transport a large number of American soldiers to France. We are profoundly grateful to the Americans for all the gallant efforts they made then. We are profoundly grateful to our seamen made to transport them. But it would be to live in a fool's paradise to suppose that that effort cost us nothing. It cost a very great deal. It meant a great diminution in the supplies into this and the other Allied countries. Those foolish people, if there be any, who thought that those ships came from I do not know what secret store of tonnage, were entirely mistaken. They were taken from other work. I will not say essential work, because we have got on without it, but they could not be taken from that work by inflicting great hardship and necessities on the

LIMITED RESOURCES.

Now, I do not want to labour that. We have made our sacrifices in this country, as other people have made, perhaps in a greater degree, in other countries. We do not grudge anything we have done for the common purpose, but the only reason why I venture to say anything about it to-night is this—that I do want, if I may, to impress upon my hearers that the resources of our shipping are strictly limited, and if we wish to strengthen ourselves against the common foe we must continue to endure hardship. Every one of us in the Allied countries, and every saving means larger armies and an earlier peace. (Cheers.) Some ingenious friends of mine has made a calculation that if every one of the civil population were to save even two ounces a day, that would mean 300,000 extra soldiers in France in the year. Every ship saved, it has been calculated, means another thousand men to fight the enemy. Well, if that is so, I feel confident that we can appeal to our fellow-countrymen in France, Italy, and England to endure what has to be endured in order to secure victory, and early victory. (Cheers.) After all, the hardships we are enduring are as nothing compared to those to which our enemies are subject. I don't want to dwell even to gloat over the hardships inflicted upon the enemy populations, but it is right to remind ourselves from time to time that they who are fighting in a bad cause have endured far less hardships compared to which ours is light indeed. If they can do that for their cause, surely we can afford to suffer far less hardships for ours. I am satisfied that we shall not be found wanting. The only thing that is necessary is that we should bind ourselves together to secure the greatest possible results for our effort. We see on the field of battle what magnificent results have followed from a united command. (Cheers.) I need not say that in the economic sphere you may not have a General Foch. I do not say it is possible to put the whole economic resources of the Allies under the command of any one man. I am not sure there is such a man in existence. But I do say if we could only bring together in some similar fashion the whole of our economic forces, the strength of the Alliance would be prodigiously increased. There must be no holding back, no desire to withhold any portion of our economic effort. That is the cause for which the Allied Maritime Transport Council exists. That is the cause for which the gentlemen whose healths I am proposing have worked for many a day, and let us not fail to remember this—that the machinery which we are building up in time of war will last, let us hope, beyond the conclusion of the war. (Cheers.) This great economic alliance, and the machinery we are calling into existence in pursuance of it, may be, if we are worthy of our calling, turned to the uses of peace. (Hear, hear.) That is surely a great ideal for which to labour, and I am sure that we now make use of our opportunities we shall stand forth as the greatest benefactors of mankind, and our children's children will bless us for the effort which we are now making, which, if properly directed, may contribute to the security and the peace of humanity. Gentlemen, it is because of my colleagues whom I have mentioned—Mr. Clement, Signor Crespi, and Mr. Stevens—have been engaged in this great task that I venture to ask you to drink their health. (Cheers.)

M. Clement, the French Minister of Commerce, said: It is with a profound feeling of satisfaction that I have listened to the President of the Allied Maritime Transport Council, Lord Robert Cecil, who by his activity, his ability, and his perseverance has done so much to forward in the best possible way, the work in hand, describe with a burning conviction, and a unanimous foresight the tasks which devolve upon our peoples at the present hour of the war. His speech is a deed. It is the practical rendering of the first principle of our alliance—the realization of which we have been pursuing during three years—equality of sacrifice. His speech is at the same time a programme. At the very moment when, on the battlefield of France, victory is ranging itself beneath our banners, when the magnificent rush of the armies of the Entente proclaimed the force of our unity in direction and our entire solidarity in action, he is right to put us on our guard against ourselves, to remind us that in order definitely to defeat our redoubtable adversary, we must still further strengthen the bonds of our economic fraternity. He is right to declare that our economic resources must follow the magnificent example of our heroic troops in consenting to still further sacrifices, and give even stronger proof in the future than in the past of their spirit of sacrifice and self-denial for the more rapid winning of the war. Lord Robert has outlined what should be our countries' equality of sacrifice and unanimity of effort, which embraces not only the unity of the command of our military forces but the co-operation of all the energies of every man and every woman; it must be not only the association of all our resources of production, but also the pooling, without exception, of all our means of purchase and of all the means of transport. He has shown, in recalling the benefits already derived, what should be as he has been kind enough to recall, by the Grand Conference of Paris held on December 3rd, 1917, over the economic meetings of which I had the honour to preside. He has made an appeal to the Allies to secure economy of tonnage by means of the better distribution of freight and employment of vessels, and above all, by the voluntary reduction of the French Government I associate myself with this eloquent appeal.

NATIONS' VOLUNTARY SACRIFICE.

The people of France will hear that appeal, and will understand its importance. Lord Robert has measured the ground upon which the flag of the Entente is flying, and I will only cite one—Belgium the martyr, whose sufferings reflect all our sufferings. He appreciates the heavy sacrifices which have been made by the British nation in order to permit the wonderful resources to be devoted to the benefit of the common effort of all the Allies. He knows that this war is not merely a struggle between military forces,

but that it is a battle in which the nations are compelled to engage the whole of their resources. He knows that if the piracy of Germany did its best to inflict losses on the tonnage of the world, of which the United Kingdom stoically bore a part corresponding to the prestige of her maritime power, that it was not merely done to satisfy the appetite for cruelty of which the disciples of Bernhardt boasted, but also to hinder the armies of the great American Republic from joining, by way of the Atlantic, the armies of Right. That junction, however, the piracy of Germany has not been able to hinder, and that is a first and a great victory, a prelude and a sign of military victory—of definite victory. But this junction it is within the power of the Allies to hasten, and they will hasten it when they remember that it will be the more immediate and the more complete. But to obtain that the United States and the Allies of Europe must co-operate without reserve in the work of solidarity and equality which is being pursued by the Allied Maritime Transport Council. New sacrifices are necessary. But who could doubt that France would refuse a single drop? Her soil has during four years been the battle-ground of the world—the battlefield of liberty, and France will never contemplate anything for a moment but the grandeur of the effort and her ruin. For four years the Armies of France have endured both good and evil. They show that they refuse to admit fatigue before they have accomplished to the utmost their heroic task. At this very moment they behold them, with the Italians, withstand the furious onslaughts of the enemy and repulse them in Champagne; while, with the Americans, they have thrown them out of the Meuse, where they had taken root. With the British Armies they have routed the enemy in Picardy.

In spite of the weight of her grief and the appalling devastation she has suffered, France, from the very beginning, has made the greatest sacrifices in her economic life. For her factories, which were without material, for her workshops too long idle, she had the right to expect her share; a share which assured her the most just division of importance by the Allied Maritime Transport Council. This hope our President now asks us temporarily to abandon, in order to enable the stream of American troops to continue to pour upon our soil in uninterrupted waves, for the victorious pursuit of the war. Knowing that the magnificent reinforcements of troops from the United States will be the decisive element in the disturbance of the balance of the armies now facing each other, convinced that the same sacrifice will be readily agreed to by her Allies, and that the principles of equity between peoples struggling for the same ideal should be the common law before which each should bow, France, I am certain, will consent. She will consent knowing full well that to assist in intensifying the American effort on the French front, and to deprive herself in this way, will be to shorten the war. M. Clemenceau in his reply to the General Council which had shown their confidence in him—a reply of burning faith, that faith which moves mountains—exhorted our citizens to salute the "brilliant dawn." That dawn has begun to show a little in the sombre sky. It lights up the faces of our soldiers—it lights up the victory. With that dawn will rise the peace of mankind, the peace of right, built on the ruins of German militarism—the peace of which President Wilson has formulated the principles in his immortal messages which will form the creed of a liberated world. Who among us will not be ready to make every sacrifice which is demanded of him in order to contribute—however small the contribution may be—to the advent of this new world which already shows above the horizon as the Promised Land? (Cheers.)

THE ITALY OF SACRIFICE.

Signor Crespi, the Italian Food Controller, said: I will repeat your appeal to my people, Mr. Chairman; I have done it already. When I went back to Italy after the Food Council I made an appeal to the Italian people. I said that sacrifice was not finished, and that for every ship saved we will have a thousand American soldiers in the field. All my people, I am quite sure, have listened to my appeal much better. We are quite ready to make sacrifices. We have made this our religion in Italy, and religion is sacrifice, and so we join the Italy of War to the Italy of Sacrifice. We will always go on with this idea in view, and we will be prepared to study your advice; and not only that, but to go so far as possible with any effort in the strengthening of our cause. I say we are now twice as strong as we have been. Mons. Clement just spoke of the victories that the Allied armies have had on the Marne and the Somme. I remember also the victory of the Piave. (Cheers.) We all expect big fighting again to take place on the Piave. For that we are quite prepared. We are quite sure of meeting the enemy once more, but we are proud that we are not fighting in our country alone. We are fighting on the sacred soil of France, with you and all our Allies. I give you the toast not only of victory, but I repeat the ideal of our chairman when he said that this organization should endure, and last not only as long as the war, but also in the peace-time. So I give you the toast of the friendship and organization of the Allied nations for the peace-time which will be the great progress of humanity. This will give the greatest help to Italy, France, Great Britain and America. This will give the people of Italy the greatest reward for this war and its sacrifices. I give you the toast of the happy humanity which will be the result of this religion of sacrifice, and this great victory which our boys are now securing on the battlefield.

The Hon. Raymond Stevens, the American delegate to the council, said: This war is, probably, the most valuable and the most costly course of education the nations have ever had. There are people who look upon it as an unmitigated scourge, as a great catastrophe without compensation. I am not one of those. If this war is a struggle between military forces,

FINAL PROGRAMME

FOR

"OUR DAY"

MORNING

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

SALE OF ROSES.

NOON

AT 12 O'CLOCK SHARP.

SALE BY AUCTION OF SPECIAL ROSES, on Cricket Club Ground. Mr. H. P. WHITE has kindly consented to act as auctioneer.

AFTERNOON

2 P.M.

GYMKHANA including "OUR DAY" DERBY at Happy Valley and Side Shows.

EVENING

7.30

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS. PORTUGUESE STALL. CHINESE CONJURERS, CINEMA, THE BANDS of the Hongkong Philharmonic Society and 18th Infantry will perform.

9.15

JAPANESE FIREWORK DISPLAY. Monster Rockets.

9.30

JAPANESE FIREWORK DISPLAY. 5 set pieces.

10.30

DRAWING OF RAFFLE for Dodge Motor Car and other Raffles.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26TH.

GYMKHANA at Happy Valley and SIDE SHOWS.

REFRESHMENTS AT ALL ENTERTAINMENTS.

A \$2 Ticket will admit 2 children at the Botanical Garden. This does not however entitle them to reserved seats in the enclosure.

[9579]

THEATRE ROYAL.

"OUR DAY"

PERFORMANCES

OF

"THE BARTON MYSTERY"

A spoofic fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett

ON

THURSDAY, 7th November

AND

SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9.15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.

For the FIRST NIGHT prices will be as follows:—

Centre Block, Dress Circle	...	...	\$10.
Remaining " "	...	...	\$5.
Stalls	...	...	\$2.
Pit and Gallery	...	...	\$2.

and for the SECOND NIGHT:—

Dress Circle	...	...	\$5.
Stalls	...	...	\$4.
Pit and Gallery	...	...	\$2.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-prices on Second Night.

BOOKING OPENS AT MOUTRIE'S

on Tuesday, October 22nd, at 9 a.m.

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war is fought to a complete victory for the Allies—and it will be—and if it is achieved, this war may well be worth all the sacrifice which it has cost the world. We have learned a great deal in the four years of war. We have learned a great deal about ourselves, and we have learned a great deal about our Allies. The war can be won only by complete co-operation in all phases of the national activity of the Allies. (Cheers.) This is a matter of the utmost difficulty, but it is also of the utmost value for the future of the nations of the world. For the nations to be compelled to be close to each other and to realize their common needs and their common interests is the most valuable thing that has happened in international relations because misunderstandings, frictions, and

suspensions occur very largely out of ignorance—more than out of the natural ill-will of mankind. (Cheers.) I hope, as the chairman has already said, that these bodies we are now building up to exercise joint control over the essential resources of the Allies, may continue in some form after this war, may become part of the machinery to preserve peace. (Cheers.) The man seems to me foolish who believes that by any scheme he can absolutely abolish war. But it seems to me that the man is blind indeed who does not hope that out of this war, out of our victory, we may at least make a beginning of some method of dealing with international difficulties that will make peace among the nations of the world more secure than it has yet been in the history of mankind.

